The North Carolinian.

VOL III FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1864. NO. 167

THE
NORTH CAROLINIAN
BY
P. J. SINCLAIR.

THE DAILY NORTH CAROLINIAN is served to subscribers in town at ONE DOLLAR per week in advance, payable to the Carriers weekly.

Single copies TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

PRICE FOR MAILING.

Single copies 15 cents. Six months FIFTEEN DOLLARS. Three months, EIGHT DOLLARS.

One month THREE DOLLARS.

The "INTELLIGENCER," a weekly four paged newspaper, published at this Office, is mailed to subscribers at FIVE DOLLARS for six months. Three months THREE DOLLARS—Strictly in advance.

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Advertisements for the INTELLIGENCER will be inserted once in Daily, and charged Daily rates for that insertion.

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The Value of Money.

Value of old Issue.	Value of new issue	Val. new issue....	Value of old Issue
1 00	66⅔	1 00	1 50
2 00	1 33⅓	2 00	3 00
3 00	2 00	3 00	4 50
4 00	2 66⅔	4 00	6 00
5 00	3 33⅓	5 00	7 50
10 00	6 66⅔	10 00	15 00
15 00	10 00	15 00	22 50
20 00	13 33⅓	20 00	30 00
25 00	16 66⅔	25 00	37 50
30 00	20 00	30 00	45 00
35 00	23 33⅓	35 00	52 50
40 00	26 66⅔	40 00	60 00
45 00	30 00	45 00	67 50
50 00	33 33⅓	50 00	75 00
55 00	36 66⅔	55 00	82 50
60 00	40 00	60 00	90 00
65 00	43 33⅓	65 00	97 50
70 00	46 66⅔	70 00	105 00
75 00	50 00	75 00	112 50
80 00	53 33⅓	80 00	120 00
85 00	56 66⅔	85 00	127 50
90 00	60 00	90 00	135 00
95 00	63 33⅓	95 00	142 50
100 00	66 66⅔	100 00	[illegible]

SYNOPSIS OF FUNDING SCHEME OF CURRENCY BILL AS TO STATES EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—*Non-Interest Bearing* $100 *Notes.* Receivable for public dues before April 1st, 1864, at par; from and after April 1st, 1864, not receivable at all, but

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From 1st to last day of April, inc., at 66⅔
From 1st to last day of May, inc., at 56⅔
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From 1st to last day of Aug., inc., at 26⅔
From 1st to last day of Sept., inc., at 16⅔
Swept away by mont'ly tax, Oct. inc., at 6⅔

Any non-interest bearing $100 notes held on the first of January, 1865, are taxed 100 per cent., thus destroying every vestige of value.

THE
REPORTER'S DICTIONARY,
BASED ON PHONOGRAPHY.

IN PRESS and shortly to be published, a book with the above title, prepared by the subscriber, who has had nearly 20 years practice in Phonographic writing, having been at one time employed as an official reporter in the United States Senate, and who has been for the last seventeen months, and is now, reporter of the Atlanta Intelligencer.

The Dictionary will contain indications, by means of a simple nomenclature, for writing with Phonographic letters, about 20,000 words of the English language, of ninety-nine one-hundreths of those in common use—the remaining words being easily written after these are learned.

In the Introduction to the Dictionary, simple instruction will be given for beginners of the study of Phonography, with lithographed illustrations, prepared by one of the best artists in the Confederacy. The object of the publication is to make a STANDARD for Confederate Reporters, and to render it possible for the much coveted and beautiful art of Reporting, to be learned even without the aid of a teacher.

As the work will be expensive, new type having been procured expressly for it, only a small edition will be issued. Those who desire copies are requested to send to the author their orders at once, (to be recorded,) accompanied with the price of the same, which will be five dollars per copy. The book in paper cover, and suitable for use, will be sent to all subscribers, by mail, without additional expense.
A. E. MARSHALL,
Augusta, Ga.
dtf

COTTON CARDS, No. 10.

THE Fayetteville COTTON CARD Manufacturing Company are now manufacturing Cards superior to any run through the blockade, and at present selling for a less price by the single pair or by the quantity.

Any person ordering six or more pairs, will be securely packed and delivered [illegible] mington free of expense.

Call upon or address
A. A. McKETHAN,
J. A. WORTH,
ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.
Fayetteville, N. C., [Apr 19-tf]

WANTED.

A GOOD Cavalry Horse, for which I will pay the highest price in money, or barter in corn, bacon, &c., &c. Apply at this Office.
136 tf

FAYETTEVILLE MARKETS.

CORRECTED BY J. W. LETT[illegible]
Aug. 16, 1864.

Bacon	— — @ 4 00 ⅌ ℔
Pork	2 25 @ 2 50 ⅌ ℔
Lard	— — @ 4 00 ⅌ ℔
Beef	2 00 ⅌ ℔
Beeswax	2 75 @ — — ⅌ ℔
Butter	5 00 @ — — ⅌ ℔
Cotton	1 50 @ 1 75 ⅌ ℔
Coffee	15 00 ⅌ ℔
Cotton Yarn	$18 @ 40 ⅌ bunch.
Dried Fruit ... Apples & Peaches	$1 50 ⅌ ℔
Eggs	1 50 @ 1 75 ⅌ do
Extract Logwood	$5 @ $6 ⅌ ℔
Flour	$145 @ 160 ⅌ barrel
Flaxseed	12 50 @ 13 00 ⅌ bushel
Fodder	$10 00 @ 10 50 ⅌ hundred
Hay	10 00 ⅌ hundred.
Shucks	$10 00 ⅌ hundred
Grain—Corn	$18 00 @ 20 00 ⅌ bushel
Wheat	$25 00 ⅌ bushel
Rye	15 00 @ $20 00 ⅌ bushel
Oats	$10 00 ⅌ bushel
Peas	17 50 @ 20 00 ⅌ bushel
Hides—Green	2 50 @ 3 00 ⅌ ℔
Dry	5 50 @ 6 00 ⅌ ℔
Iron—Swedes	3 50 @ 4 50 ⅌ ℔
Leather—Upper	18 00 ⅌ ℔
Sole	15 00 ⅌ ℔
Liquors—Corn Whiskey	50 00 ⅌ gallon
Apple and Peach Brandy	50 00 ⅌ gallon
Molasses	$30 ⅌ gallon
Nails	3 50 @ 4 00 ⅌ ℔
Onions	20 00 ⅌ bushel
Potatoes—Irish	$8 @ 10 00 ⅌ bushel
Sweet	$10 @ 15 00 ⅌ bushel
Rice	$1 00 ⅌ ℔
Sugar	10 ⅌ ℔
Soap ... Family Bar	2 00 ⅌ ℔
Toilet	$5 00 ⅌ ℔
Spirits Turpentine	3 00 ⅌ gal.
Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings	1 50 @ 3 00 ⅌ Yard
Salt	$30 00 @ 35 ⅌ bushel
Tallow	2 50 @ 3 00 ⅌ ℔
Wool	$6 00 @ 8 00 ⅌ ℔

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ELEGANTLY PRINTED
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OF THE SOUTH!

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FOR THE CARS!

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Subscribers can be supplied with back numbers, containing the following

BEAUTIFUL & THRILLING STORIES:

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ILLUSTRATIONS:
"NON INTERVENTION;"
"THE REFUGEE'S HOME;"
"THE CASTLE OF SPAGNETO;"
"THE DESERTER'S DEN IN DOVER SWAMP.

All these articles, together with an endless variety of

LITERARY MISCELLANY,

are contained in the first three numbers of Vol. IV, 1861, (commencing April 30,) of this really

SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL,
SUBSCRIPTION—Six months.........$10
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Address,
WM. B. SMITH,
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H. McMILLAN,
Auctioneer and
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 10-3m*

CLAIMS
of Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

WILSON, N. C., [illegible] 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED [illegible] a[illegible] pare[illegible] for the pa[illegible] claims for bounty [illegible] arrears, due the [illegible] ficers and soldiers [illegible]

The parties entitled [illegible] the deceased, if any [illegible] secondly, the children [illegible] if there be neither [illegible] thirdly, the father, if [illegible] child, children or father [illegible] mother of the deceased [illegible] these them, fifthly, [illegible] for or the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimant or claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the *Peace.*

If the claimant or claimants be a child or children of the deceased, and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the *County Court Clerk.*

When the claim is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or administratorship must be certified to, under seal by the *County Court Clerk.*

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each *County Court Clerk.*

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their paper to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non-commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early a day as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants' Post Office and County in full.

JNO. A. STANLY,
Commissioner.
123-tf

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE SOLDIERS
throughout the Confederacy

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
RAILROAD BUREAU.
RICHMOND, Feb. 20th, 1864.

THE friends and relatives of soldiers in the Army of Northern Virginia are hereby notified that an arrangement has this day been effected with the SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY, to carry all packages of food and wearing apparel to Richmond, Va.

To secure the advantages thus obtained through the express company, the following instructions must be observed:

Paakages must not contain more than one hundred pounds; be well secured, and plainly marked, and sent at the expense of the shipper to either of the Soldiers' Relief Associations, which are located as follows: In North Carolina, at Raleigh; in South Carolina, at Columbia; in Georgia, at Augusta; in Alabama, at Montgomery; or at any other point at which one of these Associations have an office.

The Agents of these Associations will there take charge of them, and ship daily, by Southern Express Company, to the proper Agents of the respective States at Richmond, who will see them distributed to the proper individual owners.

To meet the wishes of the soldiers, and to give them a certain and speedy communication with home the Southern Express Company has agreed to give this freight preference over everything else; and in order that no obstacle may occur to the success of so laudable an enterprise, the several Railroad Companies are hereby requested to render the Express Company such facilities as will enable it to make this arrangement a complete success.

As the Southern Express Company assumes all responsibility of the transportation of those packages, the Relief Associations are requested to withdraw their Agents who have heretofore acted as travelling messengers. If the Relief Associations will establish agencies in the rear of the armies, they may enjoy the same privileges hereby secured to the Army of Northern Virginia.

F. W. SIMS,
Lieut. Col. and Quartermaster.
Approved.
A. R. Lawton, Quartermaster Gen.

OFFICE SOUTHERN EXPRESS CO., AUGUSTA, GA., Feb 20, 1864.

THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY hereby notify the friends and relative of Soldiers in the Army of Northern Va., and elsewhere, that they are prepared to carry out arrangements as announced in the above card and that they will do all in their power to fulfil its requirements.

JAMES SHUTER,
Gen'l Sup't. & Acting Pres't So. Exp. Co
may20-tf.

DR. J. H. FREEMAN HAS RE-turned to his Office and has on hand a good lot of GOLD FOIL AND TEETH. Also, GOLD and SILVER PLATE.
132-1m*

FOUR PER CENT. BONDS.

WANTED—A few 4 per cent. Bonds. Apply at the CAROLINIAN OFFICE.
151-tf

TELEGRAPHIC

Reported by the Press Association. 1864

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM LEE'S ARMY.

FIGHTING ON THE CHARLES CITY ROAD!

[illegible] FINALLY REPULSED!

GREAT SLAUGHTER OF NEGRO TROOPS!

FROM NORTHERN GEORGIA.

From Mobile.

NORTHERN NEWS.

THE HERALD SUGGESTS THAT PEACE COMMISSIONERS BE SENT TO RICHMOND!

BURNSIDE RELIEVED!

&c., &c., &c.

RICHMOND, Aug. 17.—An official dispatch received last night states that the enemy on yesterday made a determined attack on our lines between Darbytown and the Charles City Road, and at one time broke through, but was repulsed and our original positions re-occupied. A later dispatch says the enemy did not renew the attack on our lines after after 4 o'clock yesterday.

His force on the Charles City Road after advancing to within 2 miles of White's Tavern, was driven back across White Oak Swamp. Our loss small.

The *Examiner* of this a. m., says the enemy made several fierce assaults, Burnside's negroe troops leading the enemy's charge. The slaughter of the negroes exceeded the carnage at Petersburg, on the 30th of July. The enemy's loss reported very heavy. Confederate Brig' General Chambliss killed.

RICHMOND, Aug. 17.—Acting Brigadier Gen. Girardean, commanding Wright's brigade, was shot through the heart and killed in the battle. His body was brought here and will be sent to Georgia for sepulture.

RICHMOND, Aug. 17.—A Baltimore correspondent of the N. Y. Post, says that H. Winter Davis has written a call for a National Convention to meet at Buffalo in September for the nomination of a candidate for President.

Released prisoners report that the Tallahassee was commanded by John Taylor Wood.

The New York Post says the McClellan meeting did not express or meet the approbation of the leaders of the Democratic party. Neither the leaders nor the Democratic masses were present.

Indian troubles in the North-west increasing in magnitude for the last month.

Great excitement prevails in Constantinople in consequence of the Protestant establishment by armed force.

ATLANTA, Aug. 16.—The party of the enemy's cavalry that passed through Decatur last evening, after reaching Cobb's Mill, returned at night. It is supposed to be only a reconnoissance. Another, which moved simultaneously from Owl Creek Church, struck the Atlanta and Western Railroad at Taubum, burned the depot and tore up the track in several places. They then withdrew 3 miles and went into camp. The force is variously estimated at from 2 to 300. The track has since been repaired, but trains are not allywed to run in consequence of the proximity of the enemy. Last night and to day was unusually quiet along the lines. The enemy's artillery is remarkably quiet, which is generally attributed to the scarcity of ammunition. But few shells were thrown into the city last night, one of which set fire to a frame house on Peach Tree street. Loss small.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 17.—Deserters and prisoners brought in to day concur in t statement that Burnside's and Warren's corps are still in our front. Hancock's 2d and perhaps other infantry are operating on the north side of the James River.

Advices from headquarters have confirmed the defeat of the enemy on yesterday near Whites' tavern on the north side of the James river. Our loss not [illegible] Among our losses are Gen. [illegible] and Chambliss, killed. The [illegible] to some extent to day, firing being heard in that direction.

Official advices from the Valley department up to yesterday. Up to that time no general engagement had occurred.

In front of this place nothing of interest transpiring.

RICHMOND, Aug. 17.—The Baltimore Gazette of yesterday received. Burnside has been relieved of the command of the 18th corps, and has arrived at Baltimore. Wilcox is temporarily in command of the corps.

The Federal loss in killed and wounded in the action at Mobile Bay is estimated at 240 men. No particulars received.

Sherman is within a mile of the Marion road. At every step he has fortified his position very strongly.

A Confederate force of 2000 men is menacing the border towns of Indiana.—Gen. Carrington has made a requisition to the Government for 25,000 men.

Various captures have been made by the Tallahassie, including the ships Adriatic and William Bell.

Nothing definite from the Shenandoah Valley.

Dispatches from Grant's army unimportant.

ATLANTA, August 17th.—The enemy's cavalry retired from the vicinity Fairburn, a portion crossing the river near Campbelltown. Trains run as usual. Everything is quiet along the front. It is generally believed at Atlanta that the road was cut at Ackworth's by a portion of our cavalry, on the 16th. News from that quarter is patiently looked for.

RICHMOND, August 17.—The *Herald* of the 13th is received. It renews the suggestion to Lincoln to send Peace Commissioners to Richmond. It says we have arrived at that stage of exhaustion in the war when every consideration of wisdom, patriotism and humanity suggests the propriety of a magnanimous bonifide movement on the part of the Administration in behalf of peace.

The *Herald* announces that its daily issue hereafter, will be four cents per copy. It expected that Fessenden would reform the financial affairs, but instead has placed it deeper into the sea of paper money. National finances are now more unsettled than ever.

The *Herald* says it is evident that half the papers in the country, must soon stop publication.

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER

IS PUBLISHED AT FAYETTEVILLE, N. C, on TUESDAY of each week. It is made up from the news contained in the DAILY NORTH CAROLINIAN, and will always contain the

VERY LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Having the advantage of the news of the PRESS ASSOCIATION, of which the Daily North Carolinian is a member,

THE MARKETS

Will be fully and carefully reported each day, and a true statement of their condition honestly given. We have

SECURED CORRESPONDENTS

In the Armies of Gens. LEE and PICKET, and will always give a faith ul and full record of army matters.

POST MASTERS and others are requested to act as AGENTS, and each Agent sending six or more subscribers with the money for six months, will receive the Weekly paper six months gratis.

SUBSCRIPTIONS will not be taken for a longer period than six months; and in no case will the paper be sent until the money is received.

ADVERTISEMENT inserted for $2 per square of 16 lines for the first, and one dollar for each suceeding publication.

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" " Six months, 5 00

P. J. SINCLAIR,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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P. J. SINCLAIR, Editor.

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☞ All Marriages, Obituary, Funeral and Estate Notices, Company and Military Orders for Meetings, Drills, &c., Lodge and Society Notices and Summonses, Wants, Losses and Findings, Exhibition and Concert Notices, all country, transient and foreign advertising, o whatsoever nature or character, must be paid for when left at or sent to the office for publication. This arrangement will be strictly enforced. Such eash advertisements, as they appear, will always be marked by an asterisk or star thus (*).

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., AUGUST 18, 1864.

☞ Our Subscribers in town will confer a *special favor*, when they fail to get their papers, by informing us immediately of the fact. Of course we cannot know when it occurs unless this be done.

Particular Attention is Called to the Following.—The publishers of this paper desire that their terms be fully understood. *All* subscriptions must be *paid in advance*. Payment must be made at this office, or, if to a collector, ten per cent. additional will be charged. Our Collector will call weekly on delinquents and make collections, when, in *every instance*, the above rule will be adhered to *Collections made every Monday*.

Atlanta.—A correspondent writing from Washington on the 10th, says much anxiety is felt by the public to hear of the progress of events at Atlanta. The report that Longstreet's corps had been dispatched to reinforce Hood, is not generally credited, as it is not believed, in the light of recent developments, that General Lee will weaken his forces while Grant remains in his front. We can not say what movements are actually under progress, but we feel confident that before many days we will have a good report from Atlanta. When Gov. Brown shall have completed the organization of his State troops, it will to a great extent, relieve the veterans of Gen. Hood's army. The State troops may, with a degree of security, be left behind the fortifications immediately in front of Atlanta, and then Hood can extend his flanks if he choose, or can fall upon Sherman. Things at Atlanta and Petersburg will not long remain as they are.—Now is the time to strike the final blow. The enemy are becoming wearied of th contest, and one or two substantial victories on our side will effectually establish the feeling of peace, that is beginning to pervade the North.

Big Figures and very Reli-able.—Maj. Gen. John A. Logan (Yankee) reports the following as the result of the late attack of the Confederates upon Sherman's line near Atlanta:

Our (Yankee) total loss, 3,521. Enemy's dead thus far reported buried or delivered to them, 3,220. Total of prisoners sent North, 1,017. Total of prisoners wounded in our hands, 1,000. Estimated loss of the enemy at least 10,000.

Gen. Sherman in transmitting the report admits that the number of dead "rebels" is excessive. We think so too. Logan could not however hold his rank long unless he were to *lie* and *relie*.

Exchange of Prisoners.—The Richmond *Sentinel* learns, that there is a pros- of the exchange of prisoners of war being resumed, and hopes nothing may interpose to prevent the consumation of an object which the Confederate authorities have labored to accomplish. The number of prisoners held by the two Governments is about equal, and their exchange will carry joy and happiness to thousands of homes in the Confederate States, as well as in the enemy's country.

The New York *Express* says the clergymen of New Jersey and New York have sent on a petition to Washington asking exemption from the draft. To comply with their request would be the height of injustice. They are, in a great degree, the authors of this war, and they have been loudest in shouting for its continuance. Instead of being exempted they ought to be drafted and put in the front of battle, and they should lead in every attack upon the enemy's works.

The Lynchburg *Republican*, of the 10th says that four hundred and ninety more Yankees, captured by Gen. Early, were brought to that city yesterday on the Orange cars. This makes the number sent here by Gen. E. foot up about one thousand five hundred. We learn that more are still to come.

The Bacon Stealing.

Continuation of Dick McMillan's testimony:

Q. Who broke into Alexander McPherson's meat house?

A. Collins and myself. We got some meat. I went in the first time; Collins went with me. I sold half a middling and one shoulder to Eliza and kept the rest. I sold bacon five times to Eliza and three times to Mr. Graham. Knew nothing about breaking into the house of J. R. McDonald.

Collins and I broke into Dr. Robinson's. I got two middlings and sold them to Eliza. Don't know who attempted to break into Mr. Martine's store. Heard who had broken into Mrs. Pemberton's meat house. Lewis Glover told me he and Dick Martine had done so. Lewis Glover and Phil Haigh broke into Mr. Myrover's. I went with them. We took the meat and carried it behind the Donaldson Academy and buried it there, and when I went to look for it it was gone. Lewis sold his to Bill Evans. This occurred on Monday night, and we let the meat stay buried till the next Monday night. Bill Evans and Phil took the bacon out of the ground.

RE-EXAMINED.

Skinner told me that Mr. Williams went down on the boat. He expected to go with me, but did not go. Collins said he eat his part of the bacon.

Have not seen any old bank bills with any of them.

George Stokely hauled the sugar we got at Mr. Lutterloh's to the river.—George told me he had a hand in taking it out.

Collins Huske's testimony was substantially the same as the above, except that he swore that himself and Dick had attempted to break into Mr. Martine's store. This Dick had previously denied on oath.

Lewis Glover testified to having gone in company with Bill Skinner and George Stokely to Mr. Myrover's. George and he went to the smoke house. George had a brass key; Lewis had an axe. Failed to make an entrance on the first occasion. Dick McMillan and Phil went with us next time. Dick said he could get into any house; had a chisel with him.—Could not get in with the chisel. Dick then made wedges at the wood pile and they prized the door open. Lewis stood on the steps; Dick went in and gave him two or three pieces of bacon. Phil staid behind the house and Bill in the yard; Phil had a bag; put some of the meat in the bag. Dick gave him another piece of bacon. We buried the bag at the school house. I sold my bacon to Bill, who stays at Mr. Worth's.

Dick Martine and myself went to Mr. Pearce's; I went to Dick's house; he said he knew the yard; brought a chisel with him; tried to get in but could not. The floor was a brick one. Some of the black folks awoke and then we left. We went then to Mrs. Ann Pemberton's; Dick said he knew the smoke-house. Dick had his chisel, and in opening the door it broke and cracked so that it might be heard all over the neighborhood. We found some meat, took it away, but returned to find the chisel; found two bags when we went back, Dick took one and I took the other. I sold my meat to Alfred Cotton; Dick Martine sold three pieces to him, and left the other with George Knott. I sold two pieces to Jim Hawley, and left one with him to sell. Cotton never paid me for the meat.

Dick Martine's testimony was substantially the same as the above, Said he had given Cotton two pieces of meat for a pair of boots, and sold the balance at half price. Alfred Cotton told them that he had a place to store any quantity of meat away; told them to bring it all to him; advised them to go to Mr. A. A. McKethan's for meat; said Mr. McKethan was "lousy with meat." Cotton never paid Dick for his meat.

Testimony of Saluda, slave of Rev. Mr. Huske:

Saw Dick and Collins with bacon which they stowed in the left of the kitchen. Never knew that Dick or Collins committed any robberies. Suppose they had had stolen the bacon. Never heard them say. Saw clothing and other articles belonging to Dick and Collins. Saw Collins have bacon very often.

Evidence of Ed. Walker, slave of Mr. Smith. Bought two pieces of bacon from Dick Martine, was to give him a pair of boots for it. Did not know the meat was stolen. Mr. Walker told long stories about the boots, and a pair of breeches, but offered no important testimony otherwise.

Evidence of Alfred, slave of Mr. McKethan: Alfred testified that Louis Glover and Dick Martine brought bacon to his house, which he took from them to take care of. Dick did not know it was stolen. Took the meat and hid it. Offered to trade for the bacon. Louis told him that he had stolen bacon from Mr. Myrover.

Wm. Poisson sworn:

Bought two pieces of bacon from Dick McMillan. Bought bacon also from Louis Glover. Knew after he bought the bacon that it was stolen. Louis and Dick both told him where they got the bacon. Said they took it from Mr. Myrover, and Mr. Baker. Alfred Cotton offered him one hundred dollars in banknotes. Did not buy them.

Mitchell a free boy, testified that he met Dick McMillan Wednesday morning, who offered to sell him a piece of bacon. He agreed to buy it. Next morning Dick bought the meat. He had bought meat from Dick before. Did not know it was stolen. Dick had told him it was his allowance.

George Nott testified—

That he knew nothing about stolen meat or anything else. Knew nothing of any robberies. Was innocent of any complicity in any thieveing transactions. Bought no bacon from any one.

Churchill, slave of Mr. Bernard, testified that he had bought a piece of bacon from Collins Huske. Did not know it was stolen; thought it was his allowance; knew nothing about any stealing.

Eliza Stark, testified that she knew nothing concerning any robberies. Did not buy any bacon from the accused parties. Had no dealings with them. Eliza was confronted with Dick and Bill. Dick swore again that he had sold Eliza bacon, flour and sugar at different times. Bill proved that Dick had carried bacon to Eliza to sell. Eliza stuck manfully to her story, however, and denied the truth of the evidence against her.

Mr. Worth testified that the accused had given to the court, the same evidence substantially that he took from them upon their arrest.

Doctor Haigh testified that the testimony given to the court, was substantially the same taken from the accused, when arrested. This testimony closes the examination.

Bill Skinner, Collins Huske, Dick McMillan and Louis Glover were committed to jail until Superior Court. Phil was allowed bail.

Alfred Cotton, Bill Poisson, Eliza Stark, were ordered to be whipped as accomplices.

Jim Mitchell, Ed. Walker, Geo. Nott, and Churchill Bernard were discharged.

Shooting Affray.—Our citizens were suddenly thrown into intense excitement last Saturday morning, about 11 o'clock, by the reported discharges of pistols on the street, in front of Mrs. Griswold hotel. It turned out to be the result of some unpleasant affair, the particulars of which we know nothing between Dr. Stith of the Wayside Hospital, and Lt. Horn, of Webb's battery, Starr's Battalion of Artillery. How the unpleasant affair was brought about at that particular time, or which of them invited it, is likely to be a matter of investigation here; and we therefore decline to state anything we have heard on that point. The gentleman are said, by eye-witnesses, to have fired five shots at each other, when at Dr. Stith's last fire, Lt. Horn was severely wounded, the ball taking effect in his groin or in that region, but without penetrating the cavity of the abdomen.

It is to be regretted that the coolness and courage evinced by both the actors in this unfortunate affair, which is universally commended by all who witnessed and speak of the matter—should have been characterized by such rashness and wanton disregard for the lives of so many innocent persons, as then crowded the streets and the piazzas and rooms of the hotel—on one of which latter, we learn, a lady narrowly escaped instant death, a ball having cut off a portion of her hair.

The affair ended, Lt. Horn was conducted to his room where he received proper surgical attention and we are glad to learn that he is doing well.

P. S.—Since the above was in type, we learn that the lady alluded to, was not in a room, nor was her hair on her person touched by the ball. She was sitting on the back piazza, and the ball having struck a brick wall glanced, and passing close to her head dropped on the floor, when it was picked up.—*Goldsboro State Journal.*

The Recall of McClellan.—According to a correspondent of the New York *Herald*, says the Petersburg *Express* it is reported in Washington in official circles that at a recent Cabinet meeting, the question of giving General McClellan a command was discussed, and the views of the several members freely expressed. The President and Secretary of State urged the necessity of the appointment, while three others—Messrs. Stanton and Welles and another, believed to be Mr. Blair, pertinaciously opposed it. The latter prevailed, and the meeting finally broke up in a very dissatisfactory manner to all present.

Mobile.—The following dispatch was received at the War Department.

Mobile August 11.—Nothing late from Fort Morgan. The wires are broken.—Gen. Forrest drove the enemy's advance out of Oxford last night.

All the particulars of the Fort Gaines surrender known, are that the commanding officer communicated with the enemy, and made terms, without authority. His fort was in good condition—the garrison having suffered little.

He made no reply to repeated orders and signals from Gen. Page to his fort, and surrendered upon conditions not known here.

D. H. Maury,
Major General.

Introduction.—"Petsey, Petsey, mine frau!"

"Vat you vants, Schon?"

"I vants to introduce you to my friend. Schacob Smith, te tam fool, te more you knows him the petter you gets acquainted mit him."

THE SITUATION AT MOBILE.

To persons abroad and unacquainted with the topography of Mobile Bay, says the Advertiser and Register, 10th inst., it will be well to explain that Fort Gaines is twenty-nine miles from the city, on the east end of Dauphin Island, and was intended to be one of the defences of the main entrance to the Bay from the Gulf. Fort Morgan is on the opposite shore. It has always been a matter of query what Fort Gaines was built for. Between it and Fort Morgan there is a water expanse of three and a half miles, but the ship channel is on the Fort Morgan side, and every heavy vessel passing is obliged to run within a mile of the guns of Morgan. On the Fort Gaines side the water is shallow, and no ship could pass within effective range of its guns. When the fleet ran in on Friday, we do not learn that Fort Gaines fired a gun. Fort Powell lies a little to the west and north of Ft. Gaines, and in the direction of the main land of the western shore of the Bay. It is built on an artificial island, directly on Grant's Pass, which it was designed to defend—that pass leading into Pascagoula Sound, and the lakes in the direction of New Orleans. Fort Powell is about three quarters of a mile from the main land at Cedar Point, and at low water is fordible. It was by this easy route that the garrison escaped. If there had been no ford it is probable that Fort Powell would still be in our possession. Fort Morgan still commands the main ship channel to the Gulf, and by this alone Farragut's fleet can get to sea. He can only bring light vessels and transports through Grant's Pass. Fort Gaines was of no practical value in the defence of the Bay. It adds to the facilities and convenience of the enemy, but was not necessary to his operations. The loss of the garrison is serious, but more serious was the manner of its surrender—the stain upon our arms. That is to be wiped out.

With these explanations the stranger will perceive that the line of our city defences carried by the enemy is from 25 to 30 miles distant from Mobile. It has always been a mooted question among military men whether or not it was wise to try to hold these points. Many have been in favor of dismantling all the forts in the lower Bay and bringing their guns and garrisons to the inner line nearer the city. The only or the principal reason for a contrary course was found in the importance of keeping possession of the shores of the Bay so as to prevent the enemy from making a water base near the city for the advance of an army. The loss of Grant's pass gives the enemy this advantage. That is, he can now sail up the bay with his transports loaded with supplies and troops, thus dispensing with wagon trains, and land within a short distance of the city. But when he does this, he has to encounter the inner line of defences. When he does that he is no nearer to taking Mobile than Grant is to taking Petersburg, Sherman Atlanta, or Foster Charleston. In other words this city is a long ways from "going up."—Gen. Canby does not command troops enough to take the city by land, nor Farragut ships to break through the guns and obstructions on the water front.

Two Days Later From Europe.—The steamship Persia which sailed from Southampton on the 30th ult., at five P. M., and from Queenstown on the 31st, reached New York at 3 o'clock Thursday morning. She brings two days later news. In the New York *Herald*, of Thursday, the Petersburg *Express* finds a brief summary of intelligence brought by the Persia:

Galignani's *Messenger*, of July 20th, says:

An Ostend letter in the *Independence*, mentions the arrival in that port of two Confederate war vessels, the screw corvette Butterfly, Captain Russell, and the paddle corvette Paul Jones, Capt. Engeled.

The Vigie de Cherburg says: Three vessels belonging to the Federal States of America—the Niagara, the Sacramento and the Kersage—and four belonging to the Confederates—the Georgia, the Florida, the Nouvel Alabama, and the General Lee—have recently been met in Channel by several merchantmen. An action between them is expected.

This may be taken for what it is worth. The Georgia, it will be remembered, has been sold at Liverpool and lies quietly in dock there, and as to some of the other vessels named, they read very much like phantom ships.

The Army and Navy Gazette thinks that the Confederates in their late raid might have taken Baltimore or Washington, or both, and that they have lost a golden moment.

French journals continued to assert that a fight will soon take place in the waters of the British Channel between Federal and Rebel cruisers.

We learn from the Washington 'Chro
of the 9th, that Mr. Spate, President
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, arrived i
ington on Monday last. He states t
damage done to the Canal and to the
the late rebel raid, will keep back ov
dred thousand tons of coal from the W
ton market this season. Workmen ha
employed upon the badly damaged sec
the Canal at Antietam, but the rebel fo
the vicinity have driven them away.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE POST QUARTERMASTER,
4th Congressional District, N. C.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. Aug. 15.

To the Farmers of the 4th Congressional District.

TAX PAYERS who have paid their Tax in Kind to Army Qr. Mr's or Commissaries, or any officers Commanding a Company of Troops, etc., any bonded Agent, etc., will forward the receipts to me and I will credit their estimates for the same.

J. M. McGOWAN, Ca't. & Post Q. M.
4th Cong. Dist. N. C.

Notice to Coopers.

I WISH to make a contract on the part of the Government, for 100 CYPRUS, JUNIPER or RED OAK barrels, to hold Sorghum Syrup. The barrels must be good.

165-2t

Observer, Presbyterian, and Wilmington Journal copy and send bill to Capt. McGowan.

☞ IF YOU WANT to PRESERVE your teeth be sure to buy chewing tobacco of

ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH.

165-4t

WANTED,

THE UNDERSIGNED is desirous to purchase a first rate

POWER PRESS,

in good working order.

Apply at once to P. J. SINCLAIR,
Ed. North Carolinian.
158-tf

NEW MUSIC.

THE SOUTH.

Words by the lamented Captain S. LeROY HAMMOND, of the Eutaw Regiment, Music by Pof. Hewett.

KEEP ME AWAKE MOTHER.

A reply to the ever popular "Rock me to Sleep, Mother." Words by Mrs. Stratton, Music by Joseph Hart Denck.

Dear Mother, I've Come *Home* to Die.
Why No One to Love?
Star Spangled Cross and Pure Field of White.
Up with the Flag.
The Southern Cross.
Southern Soldier Boy.
All Quiet Along the Potmac To-Night.
Rock me to Sleep Mother.
My Wife and Child.
Kathleen Mavourneen.
Virginia Marseillaise, (French and English words)
Farewell Enchanting Hope.
No Surrender.
Harp of the South, Awake!
Good-bye, Sweetheart, Good bye.
Mother, Oh! Sing me to Rest.
The March of the Southern Men.
Love Me.
Musical Souvenir, containing three Songs.

In addition to the above, the following new pieces have just been received:

Pray Maiden Pray;
Aura Lea;
I Remember the Hour;
Standard Bearer;
Mary of Argyle;
Morning Prayer.

☞ Particular attention is called to our collection of Music. Call at

No. 17, Market Square.

143-tf

MISTRESS AND MAID.

JUST RECIEVED a few more copies of that excellent NOVEL at

No. 17, Market Square.

NEW NOVEL.

"MISTRESS AND MAID"—a household Story, by the Author of "John Halifax Gentleman."

"The Ogilvies," "Head of the Family." "Nothing New," "Agathia's Husband," &c., &c., &c. Just received and For Sale at the Store under the

June20-tf CAROLINIAN OFFICE.

WRITING PAPER.

JUST received and for sale, a superior article of

Note and Letter Paper,

unusually cheap, at the store under the

June 20-tf CAROLINIAN OFFICE.

New Books! New Books!

THE FOLLOWING popular works have just been received at

17, Market Square,

"EAST LYNNE" or The Earl's *Daughter*, by the author of "The Heirs of Ashley," "The Earl's Secret," The Red Court Farm, &c.—This work has just been issued from the Press and has a deserved popularity.

"MACARIA," or "Alters of Sacrifice," a few more numbers of this great Novel have arrived.

"MISTRESS AND MAID," a fresh supply just received. Also the Illustrated News containing a portrait of Gen. Hood. The "Mercury" is received weekly. Also the Magnolia Weekly.

157-tf

JUST received at No. 17, Market Square, a fine assortment of Linen Tapes, ½, 1, and 1½ inches wide, a very desirable article, suitable for Trimmings, Bindings, Skirts Edgings, &c., to be sold at a low price. Call at (tf) 17, Market Square.

A GOOD SUPPLY of that extra fine chewing tobacco, which I will sell on accommodating terms, wholesale or retail.

June10-dtf I. HOLLINGSWORTH.

Soap! Soap!!

H SUPERIOR article of that old BROWN WINDSOR and Confederate Toilet Soap. For sale at the Store under the

June21-tf CAROLINIAN OFFICE.

Envelopes! Envelopes!

A SUPERIOR article of ENVELOPES, Commercial size, just received and for sale, at the store under the

June 20-tf CAROLINIAN OFFICE.

MORE OF THAT EXCELLENT SMOKEING Tobacco just received and for sale at 17 Market Square.